

GENERAL BARRINGER AND THE JOURNAL.

On the 17th, in an article headed, Gov. Chamberlain, Gen. Barringer and Lord Macaulay, the JOURNAL endeavored to show to its readers that the gentlemen who bear, respectively, the names of the most brilliant pen that has yet written the English language, to the support of a theory of government of which they aspire to be the champions in North Carolina and in South Carolina. We say they have made the effort to pervert the writings of Lord Macaulay to sustain them in their own political views, feeling no doubt, if they could make it appear that these political views were sustained by the wisdom of so eminent a writer, and sanctioned by a name, it would tend to excite a prejudice which would answer for their apology if not their justification.

Our article of the 17th was in part copied by the *Chapel Hill Observer*, and commented upon, in an editorial of that journal. It seems it was in this paper that Gen. Barringer first saw it. We have received a note from him, enclosing a copy of his reply written for publication and published in the *Observer*, asking that we republish it in the JOURNAL, together with an extract from a speech on a different subject from that which we have in hand.

In another column we republish his reply with pleasure, having a desire to misrepresent the sentiments of no one. So far from having this desire as Gen. Barringer, we would gladly embrace the opportunity of publishing his entire and full recantation of all the political errors which he has committed since the day he espoused the cause of those who are antagonistic to his former comrades in arms. The extract from his second speech, on a totally different subject, we do not deem relevant to the question before us, and have no space for its publication to-day, though we may give it to our readers at some future time, with our comments.

Now we assume it as an undeniable truth, since Gen. Barringer says so, (see his reply) that he did not take the quotation from Macaulay at second hand, through Gov. Chamberlain's Yale College speech, but that he did "read from the book" and that he did not quote directly from Milton whose "political writings are full of just such ideas and illustrations," but that he "only quoted from Macaulay, because he had ground them with such beauty and power."

If we apprehend the meaning of this part of General Barringer's "reply," he still strives to make it appear that the great intellect of Macaulay was devoted to the advocacy of the political ideas which Gen. Barringer and his party are endeavoring to popularize in North Carolina, and to engrain in the system of Government for her people. As to the political creed of Milton, we scarcely expected that Gen. Barringer would, the second time, have the hardihood to declare his admiration for a creed which brought together the Puritans, the Whigs, and the Cavaliers to "struggle after things too high for mortal reach" under the banner of a "fanciful" who always "led them to pursue unwise means," a creed which held these inconsistent and irreconcilable masses together for eleven years, until this fanciful could grasp the supreme power of the realm of England, and drench her soil not only with the blood of her lawful sovereign and his followers, but with the blood of thousands who were enlisted under his banner and afterwards had the temerity to remonstrate at his atrocities; a creed which failed because it led too high for mortal reach; a creed which failed and left the cavaliers to return to their allegiance to Charles the Second, and place him upon his lawful throne, left the Free-thinkers to become "doubting Thomases" and "careless Gallios," to glide into slippery paths of infidelity as to religious belief, and become the passionate worshippers of that freedom which finally crossed the British Channel and created the Bristolians of the French revolution; a creed which failing, left the Puritans free to land on Plymouth Rock, to exact the blue laws of Connecticut, to burn witches and to promulgate the arbitrary doctrines which culminated in the great war between the States—a war to which Gen. Barringer had the honor of leading many heroic Carolina soldiers, whose children he would now place in mixed schools along with the negro.

These were, in brief, the fruits of Milton's political creed and political ideas. We are not surprised that this creed and these ideas should be kept alive in the region of Plymouth Rock by the descendants of the Puritans, or should be carried with them to other lands, as in the case of Gov. Chamberlain, but that Gen. Barringer should adopt them in order to exonerate his advocacy of "Mixed Schools" would not have been believed of him when last seen with three stars and a wreath on his color.

But let us see if Macaulay entertained the sentiments which Gen. Barringer would still ascribe to him. We regret that the General did not read our article, entire, as it appeared in our columns, before he replied to it. Had he done so we believe we should have been spared the trouble of again showing that he has not read the works of Macaulay with the attention which he should have bestowed before he attempted to quote from him, even "from the book."

If however he attempts to reply to what he confessedly has never read except, indeed a few extracts copied in another paper, which as he says in his note to us, he could not tell whether they were taken from an editorial or a communication, we are not surprised that he should hastily seize upon any quotation that might serve his present purpose, even though he be ignorant of the author's meaning as conveyed in the context.

Briefly then, for our space will not admit of quoting any length, we propose to group a few of Macaulay's own sentences. But first from his biography as contained in the fifth volume of Macaulay's History of England.

On page 32 his biographer, in speaking of Macaulay's essay on Milton, says:—"In republishing it he (Macaulay) made a few alterations, but every competent judge will endorse his own statement, that the criticism on Milton which was written when the author was a student at Cambridge, and which contains scarcely a paragraph such as his matured judgment approves, still remains overladen with gaudy and ungraceful ornaments." Again on page 36: "His real entry into literature was through the gates of the Edinburgh Review, in his hand that paper on Milton, which has so often puzzled the critics, and of which he was himself in later life ashamed."

Do these two extracts sound to the ears of Gen. Barringer as if Macaulay continued in the years of his maturity to endorse and confirm the commendation, which, in his youthful days, he threw around the head of Milton, in "words of gaudy and ungraceful ornaments?"

If Gen. Barringer wishes to draw lessons of wisdom from the teachings of the profound statesman and philosopher, let him seek the expression of his matured judgment, rather than the gaudy and ungraceful ornaments of "that paper on Milton." "Macaulay in later life ashamed."

And now for a few of Macaulay's own words again.—In his review of Mill's Essay on Governments he discusses the modern doctrine of popular representatives and says, "that the higher and middle orders are the natural representatives of the human race." In the same review he disposes of the argument in favor of universal suffrage without a qualification, as drawn from the example of the United States, by exclaiming: "As for America, we appeal to the twentieth century—an appeal, by the way, which has been abundantly responded to in the nineteenth century by the experiments of General Barringer's political party, which have 'coursed,' as Gov. Chamberlain told us at Yale, 'errors, follies and crimes, to abound for the time, and had resulted in corrupt Legislatures, wasteful expenditures, burdensome taxes, ruined public credit, incapacity in high office, and frequent violence and disorder.'"

In Macaulay's Essay on Bentham's Defense of Mill, he shows the absurdity of the theory of universal suffrage—"We say that a very argument which tells in favor of universal suffrage of the middle class is equally in favor of female suffrage." In his essay on the Utilitarian Theory of Government, he says: "Let us go beyond the surface of facts, let us, in the sound sense of the words, penetrate to the springs within; and the lesson we go, the more reason we find to smile at these theorists who hold that the sole hope of the human race is in the rule of three men and a ballot box." He concludes this essay with the following words which shall be our text quotation: "Our fervent wish, and we will add, our sanguine hope, is, that we may see such a reform in the House of Commons as may render its votes the express image of the opinion of the middle orders of Britain. A pecuniary qualification we think absolutely necessary; and in settling its amount, our object would be to draw the line in such a manner that every decent farmer and shopkeeper might possess the elective franchise."

After reading these few extracts, taken almost at random from Macaulay, can General Barringer still have the effrontery to claim Macaulay an advocate of universal suffrage, and what is more, of universal negro suffrage? Or can he claim Macaulay as an apologist for his advocacy of the policy of compelling the white children to be mixed up together with the negro children, in the public schools of North Carolina?

It is true that Macaulay was among the staunchest advocates of the universal freedom of mankind. But we repeat what we said in our first criticism of Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Barringer, that the distinction which Macaulay always keeps steadily in view is the very plain one between freedom and power, the common distinction which the lawyers make between the right and the remedy.

As we before said, it is not against negro freedom, but against negro power, that we have declared our opposition. The two things are totally distinct, and it does seem to us that the dullest understanding ought to be able to see that it is not negro freedom which has wrought our ruin, but that it is negro power, directed, as it has been, by ignorance and malevolence.

The red right hand of this negro power, we of the East, feel this weight of.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

They say that while the flood was at its height in Galveston, Texas, the fore for a trip across the street on a man's shoulders was two dollars. Cab fare for a four or five ride ten dollars.

The great water wheel at Saxay, Isle of Man, said to be the largest in the world, is seventy-two feet six inches in diameter, six feet in breadth and weighs ten tons.

A letter from Paris says: "The ex-Empress had just left Ragatz before our arrival, but I was told that she was lame with rheumatism and used crutches." Too bad—an Empress on crutches!

Miss KATY WOLFE is said to be the richest woman in America. Her annual income is \$1,000,000. That's enough to keep the wolf from her door.

Not the Wolves in sheep's clothing. They will linger about the threshold and feed upon hope.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE'S poems, compiled and edited by Mr. John J. Part, are soon to be published. The volume will contain a sketch of Prentice's life.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Norfolk Landmark* says: "Vance and Cox for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are the choice of the Eastern North Carolinians."

A MILWAUKEE editor has had returned to him a book borrowed twenty-seven years ago, and begs to have hopes of humanity at all.

LONDON FINE: O. D. party (who stammers, comes in for some ipseisms) "Oh, if you please, young man, I want some ipseisms!" Festive assistant (fired by recent reminiscences) "Hutrah!"

HARRIET BRONTE STOWE did not raise any oranges to sell this year. The Florida boys raised them a week in advance of her.

THREE children at O. D. City kindled a fire with kerosene yesterday, and two of them flitted through the valley of the shadow.

LITTISS has been indisposed only once in New York thus far. Pretty good for an accomplished prima donna.—Exchange.

AGUSTA, Georgia, claims the largest cotton factory in the South. Forty buildings are in process of erection and houses to the value of \$350,000 have been completed this year.

TWENTY-SIX out of ninety-nine financial county officials in the model Republican State of Iowa are on the list of defuncts; yet there were Democrats up there so simple and unostentatious that they thought an honest party had some show of success in the late election. As long as there's anything left to steal, however, they might as well make up their minds to stay out in the cold.

The President has perpetrated a huge joke. He says that if abuses exist in the Interior Department "they should be reformed or corrected privately and without so much publicity." We think the *Tribune* that "the spectacle of Zachariah Chandler juggling the Interior Department off into a corner where nobody can see him, and forming it without too much publicity," will be an inspiring one.

"How do you get up your sermons?" asked some one of Mr. Moody. His reply was: "For a number of years I have kept large envelopes marked, say, 'Blood,' 'Heaven,' 'Faith,' &c., and everything they or meet with on any of these subjects I make note of and keep it in these envelopes. After some time I have material enough in one of these envelopes for three or four sermons. People sometimes speak of not making four or five months to prepare a sermon; it takes me four or five years."

A REMARKABLE episode occurred in Baltimore the other day, the victim being a young man named Arthur Johnson, who is said to have been driven to the act by disappointment in love. He left his home in the morning, and shortly afterward the city was startled by the announcement that a man had been dashed from the parapet of the Washington monument to the ground below, a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty feet. A more desperate deed could hardly be imagined. A heavy thud as of something falling over his head was heard by the young man who had charge of the door of the monument, and going out to ascertain the cause, he discovered on the top of the marble base a shapeless mass of human flesh and bones. The front of the base of the monument and the pavement were bespattered with human flesh and brains. A crowd soon gathered, but so shocking was the spectacle that it was some considerable time before any step was taken to report the horrible affair to the proper authorities. The only article found on the body was the following note, written in lead pencil, on a scrap of paper: "Now, Miss Cobb, I leave thee in these words, hoping to hear from you. Fare thee well, still forever, still forever fare thee well. Even though unforgotten, never against thee shall my heart rebel." The keeper of the monument recognized the deceased as the same man who during the morning, had visited the place, and the supposition is that his courage had failed him then, and he returned again to carry out his design. Every bone in the unfortunate man's body was broken, and the back part of his skull, from the terrible manner in which it was crushed, is supposed to have been the first part that struck the stone work.

A NINETY MILLION LAW SUIT.

FEARFUL OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE OCEANOGRAPHERS.

The case of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company against the United States Government, on the Océanographer's bill, is now before the United States Supreme Court. The case is one of great magnitude. The railroad company claims to have been mortgaged for \$2,000,000, which is not more than one-third of its actual value to the stockholders. The railroad company claims to have been mortgaged for \$2,000,000, which is not more than one-third of its actual value to the stockholders.

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Upper Black River—A New Enterprise.

HARRELL'S STORE, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

EDITORS JOURNAL.—The one or two banks of Upper Black River have been made to reason, for some weeks past, with the saw and hammer of the builder. Having returned home after a brief absence, I was agreeably pleased to note the commendable speed with which the work had progressed. That Messrs. Mabey, Hunt, and other carpenters had not, in the meanwhile, been idle, the most casual eye could not fail to observe. Charles H. Hunt, Esq., an energetic and experienced contractor of Franklin Township, of this county, had launched from his longbow, at the Little Adams, on the 1st inst. "The Little Adams" is a magnificent structure, the hull and other fixtures acquired in the construction of a steamboat. This new enterprise is a work of moderate proportions, but of a sturdy and substantial character, and will, no doubt, be a great success.

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partisan, I did hope the time had come for a return to the editorial courtesies of a her day.

I take pleasure, however, in saying that I have usually found the *Observer* reliable and just (your faithful correspondent always excepted), and I ask of both yourselves and the JOURNAL, not only to publish this letter, but of your convenience, so much of my correspondence as will put me properly before the public.

Respectfully yours,
RICHARD BARRINGER.

Oct 25.—The Cause of a Lion's Defeat.

If the concurrent testimony of all who saw the Western Lion, the cause of the lion's defeat was of great importance. The lion was defeated in the Northern part of the State, and it was here, Judge Felt knows this. Hayes knows it. To contribute the victory to the lion, it is necessary to defeat the lion. The lion was defeated in the Northern part of the State, and it was here, Judge Felt knows this. Hayes knows it. To contribute the victory to the lion, it is necessary to defeat the lion.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

JACKSON!

Unveiling of the Statue of Stonewall Jackson—Immense Crowds in Attendance—Great Rejoicing.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Suspensions—Virginia City, Nevada, Nearly Consumed by Fire—Don Carlos Sentenced by Elections.

GOLD 157.3.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.

VIRGINIA.

Stonewall Jackson.

Richmond, Oct. 25.—The day having been set for the unveiling of the statue of the great Confederate leader, the people of the State of Virginia, by the unveiling of the statue, presented by English gentlemen, to his memory, an immense crowd of people gathered to witness the ceremony. The statue was unveiled by the Hon. John W. Caldwell, and the unveiling was witnessed by a large number of the prominent citizens of the State.

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